

Help down
a hot griddle cake
on a cold morning with

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CORN SYRUP

The health-giving essence of
golden corn. Tastes good
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In air-tight tins, 16c., 25c., 50c.

CORN PRODUCTS
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The Times' Daily Short Story.

Nephew and Niece.

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Old Peter Rhinehart, bachelor, was a very rich man and a very queer man. He had two brothers and a sister and three or four nephews and nieces, but for the last thirty years of his life not one of them was permitted to step foot across his threshold. When he reached the age of seventy and his health had begun to fail all his relatives and friends besought him to change his way of living. There was fear that he would die alone and unattended. The old man refused. What was feared came to pass within a year. After the old man had not been seen for two days the house was broken into, and he was found dead.

Old Peter had made his will six months before. He had given to charity, and he had been generous with all his relatives, but the bulk of his fortune had been left to a certain nephew and niece. Mary Davis was twenty-four years old and a son of the old man's brother. Mary Davis was twenty and a daughter of his sister. He had not seen either one of them a dozen times in his life. Though relatives, they cordially disliked each other. They met but seldom and always quarreled when they did meet. Neither was liked by the other relatives. At the time of the old man's death both were engaged to be married to others.

Had old Peter studied for years he could not have wrought out a worse plan than he put in practice. The money was left to this pair on condition that they marry. If they did not marry, it was to be divided up among the others; if they did, the one who survived the other took all.

At first both nephew and niece declared that they would not accept the legacy under the terms. They flouted the idea, and they talked of going to law. After a bit they took a different view of the case. The spirit of avarice predominated in both, and in their selfishness they concluded to obey the provision. It was stipulated that they must live together for at least five years unless death intervened and the legacy was to be paid in five annual installments. Their engagements to others were broken, and they were married. They became man and wife, but lived together as two strangers. The feeling for each other was one of bitter hatred.

One day three months after marriage they went riding together in a boat on a mill pond. The husband hoped that some accident would happen and the wife be drowned. While he was planning to "accidentally" lose an ear and be swept over the dam she produced a pistol and threatened to shoot him if anything went wrong. A month later he got word that she had asked for poison at the drug store, and he charged her with an intention of killing him and therefor was suspicious of his food. It was shown after his death that he bought a live rattlesnake and let it loose in the orchard. It was shown that she removed a ladder to give him a fall from the roof of the house. She went roving alone to find that the oars had been tampered with, and but for a boy she would have been swept over the dam and drowned. He found that a gun he was cleaning and carelessly handling was loaded instead of empty.

There was no doubt in the mind of any villager that the couple hated each other so bitterly that each had murdered at heart and that murder would have been done but for the fear of the

SHE TELLS OF HOTEL TRAGEDY

Mrs. Bradley Continues Story
of How She Killed Brown.

HER MIND CONFUSED.

Again on the Verge of Breakdown, But
She Controls Her Emotion and
Goes On—The Court Room
Still Crowded.

Washington, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Anna Bradley, on trial in the criminal court here for the killing of former Senator Arthur Brown last December, and who told part of her story on the witness stand Tuesday, breaking down at the crucial point, resumed her recital yesterday. She had described the scene in the Hotel Raleigh last winter preceding the firing of the shots that ended the life of the man who, she says, had promised to marry her and then cast her off. Then, having reached the point where she was to have told the details of the shooting, she began to show signs of collapse, and the session was abruptly closed for the day.

The accused woman was more calm when she entered the court room yesterday morning, and she told her story with greater composure. She described how she had made a last earnest appeal to the senator to do justice to her and her children, how he had refused, and even went so far as to threaten her that unless she stopped annoying him he would retaliate. Then, in a fit of angry reproach from her and a struggle during which she lost all knowledge of what was taking place. When she regained her senses the senator was lying with a bullet wound in his body.

As the prisoner recounted the tragic details she was again overcome, but after a short rest she regained her composure and went on with her testimony.

There was a larger crowd in the court room than Tuesday, and every word of the prisoner's story was listened to with intense interest. She again spoke in a voice that was at times inaudible, and her words had to be repeated by the stenographer.

Judge Stafford had no sooner taken his seat than Mrs. Bradley resumed her place in the witness chair. She was first asked to identify a number of letters written her at different times by Senator Brown, and she did so. There were some of these documents that forty-five minutes was consumed in the more exhibition of them. They covered the time from 1901 to 1906, and were presented for the purpose of showing the relations between Mrs. Bradley and Brown, but no effort was made to read them as they were introduced. It was evident that the sight of the letters aroused conflicting memories in the witness, for she sobbed audibly as many of them were presented to her.

Many of her replies to questions were again in an indistinct voice, and the stenographer was compelled to repeat many of her statements for the benefit of the jury.

There were more than a hundred of the letters, and when their presentation had been completed Judge Powers said that some of them would be read to the jury at a later date.

He then called upon the prosecuting attorney to produce letters in his possession written to Brown by Mrs. Bradley, which was done. There were not so many of these letters as of Brown's, but they covered the same period of time. The witness took time to read some of these letters before accepting in quiverful faltering voice, "Yes, I wrote it."

The reading of Mrs. Bradley's letters by herself necessarily consumed much time and caused the proceedings to drag in interest. This was not, however, deter her, and she continued to read deliberately in each case.

The examination of the letters did not develop many interesting facts, but they served to bring out one of the code words used by Senator Brown and Mrs. Bradley, "I love you," written in one of Mrs. Bradley's letters, and she said it meant "I love you." Transparent cloth was pasted over the writing of many of the letters.

Mrs. Bradley told of reaching Washington on the morning of December 8 and of registering at the hotel, after ascertaining Brown was stopping there.

"At the time you formed your purpose of going to Washington, did you intend to do violence to Senator Brown?" she was asked.

"I did not."

"When you went to his room did you have any such intention?"

"I did not."

She said that it took her nearly an hour to locate Brown's room. She did not know her room was but two doors from Brown's. Entering the senator's room she found a maid, who told her Brown would be back soon, and she prepared to wait. A letter lying open on the dresser attracted her attention. She read it and it caused her great anguish, she said. She left the hotel and walked the streets distracted. She ate no lunch and returned to the hotel in the afternoon.

A pause of several minutes was necessary before she could resume.

The letter Mrs. Bradley read in Brown's room was then presented for identification.

"Yes, I guess that's the one. I don't know. It had something in it about me," she testified.

The letter was one written to the senator by Mrs. Minnie Adams.

Mrs. Bradley, continuing, said she went to her room and threw herself on the bed. She heard someone walking in the hall. It was Senator Brown, and she went a second time to his room.

"What did he say?" she was asked.

"He said: 'What are you doing here? I said: 'I came to see you. Why don't you carry out your promise?'"

"What did he do?"

"He rushed at me. I don't know what he said."

"What did you next do?"

"I didn't know anything until I heard a shot. That seemed to arouse me."

"What did he do?"

"He called for help."

Livers Exchanged

If the active liver of the
cod-fish could be put into
the place of the torpid liver
of the consumptive it would
probably do him a world
of good. Next best thing is

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod Liver Oil. Almost
as good as a new liver. The
great power of SCOTT'S
EMULSION as a flesh-pro-
ducer proves that much of
the activity of the cod's
liver is contained in every
spoonful.

All Druggists 50c. and \$1.00.

"Had you ever fired a gun before that day?"

Asked if she had any reason for shooting Brown, she replied simply: "I had none."

This was the last reply of the direct examination.

The letter which Mrs. Bradley found in Senator Brown's room, and which caused her such anguish was then read to the jury. It was signed "Annie."

The letter was full of expressions of affection, and mentioned Mrs. Bradley as the "poor deluded woman."

It also contained a newspaper clipping complimentary to Annie Adams for her acting in "Captain Jinks."

At the end of her direct examination she was cross-examined by District Attorney Fisher. Before he had gone into the case to any extent the adjournment was taken at 3 p. m.

"When the shot was fired, was he close to you?"

"He had hold of me."

STEVE ADAMS ON STAND

Says That McFarland Prom-
ised Immunity

WANTED TO CORROBORATE

Orchard's Confession—Witness Admits
Pettibone Sent Money—But Declares
He Borrowed It to Get Back
to Denver.

Bathelme, Idaho, Nov. 21.—Steve Adams, in his trial for the alleged murder of Fred Tyler, yesterday took the stand in his own defense. The first time he ever heard of the killing of Markle Creek being blown up, he said, was after he had been put in the cell with Harry Orchard at Boise in 1906. Adams told of his arrest in Parker City, Or., and said he was not allowed to see a lawyer until just before leaving, when a man named Moore came up and got in his room with him and told him to go to Boise and corroborate the statements of the officials there in would be all right, as he was on the inside and knew what he was talking about. He was placed in the cell with Harry Orchard at Boise and kept there five or six days. During that time Warden Whittey took him out and told him if he would corroborate Orchard's confession he would be all right. McFarland also told him that if he would corroborate the confession of Orchard he would be

all right. McFarland said he had let off several people who had done the killing in the Molly Maguire cases because they turned state's evidence. McFarland declared he represented Governor Gooding and the state of Idaho and wanted him to connect Simpkins and other federal officials.

Mr. Hawley, who is conducting the cross-examination of Adams, secured an admission by the defendant that he was always liberally supplied with funds, but Adams' explanation of where he got the money was vague. He told Mr. Hawley that he made a trip to California in 1903 to look at the mines, but did not know whether or not they were placer or quartz. This was the time Adams was arrested at Ogden, Utah, and wired Pettibone at Denver for \$75 to get back on. "Yes, I got \$75 from Pettibone," said Adams. "I borrowed it."

Harry Orchard's story details this incident. In many instances like this Adams had held to the details of his confession. The cross-examination was not completed yesterday.

BIDS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF HIGHWAYS ARE ALL IN.

Contracts Soon to Be Given Out—Bids
Aggregate \$484,000.

Albany, Nov. 21.—State Engineer Skene has tabulated the bids for the improvement of twenty-eight highways in various counties in the state. Seventy-eight proposals were received for 115 miles of state road. These contracts, it is announced, will be awarded within the next few days.

There is considerable difference between the bids of the various contractors the state engineer says, and he desires to learn the reason before awarding the contracts. The bids for the 115 miles aggregate \$484,000.

Hardison to Succeed Cutting.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Frederick H. Hardison of Wellesley Hills, deputy insurance commissioner, has been named by Governor Guild to succeed Frederick L. Cutting as insurance commissioner. Mr. Hardison's name was sent to the governor's council yesterday.

A Square Deal

Is assured you when you buy Dr. Pierce's family medicine for all the ingredients entering into them are printed on the bottle-wrappers and their formulas are attested under oath as being complete and correct. You know just what you are paying for and that the ingredients are gathered from Nature's laboratory, being selected from the most valuable native medicinal roots found growing in our American forest and while potent to cure are perfectly harmless even to the most delicate woman and child. Not a drop of alcohol enters into their composition. A square deal, it is true, but for the extraordinary and surprising the medicine accomplishes in curing the most distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrhs, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its incipient stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if it is used perseveringly. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal Passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

In coughs and hoarseness caused by bronchitis, throat and lung affections, except consumption in the advanced stages, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a most efficient remedy, especially in those obstinate, hacking coughs caused by irritation and congestion of the bronchial mucous membranes. The "Discovery" is not so good for acute coughs arising from sudden colds, nor must it be expected to cure consumption in its advanced stages—no medicine will do that, but all the obstinate, chronic coughs, which, if neglected, or badly treated, lead up to consumption, it is the best medicine that can be taken.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia and weak stomachs attended by sour eructations, heart-burns, flatulency, coated tongue, poor appetite, gnawing feeling in stomach, biliousness and kindred derangements of the stomach, liver and bowels. Besides curing all the above distressing ailments, the "Golden Medical Discovery" is a specific for all diseases of the mucous membranes, as catarrhs, whether of the nasal passages or of the stomach, bowels or pelvic organs. Even in its incipient stages it will yield to this sovereign remedy if it is used perseveringly. In Chronic Catarrh of the Nasal Passages, it is well, while taking the "Golden Medical Discovery" for the necessary constitutional treatment, to cleanse the passages freely two or three times a day with Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. This thorough course of treatment generally cures the worst cases.

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RUSH FOR 3 PER CENT.

Private Bids for More Than \$2,000,000 in
Chicago Yesterday.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—Over \$2,000,000 of the new government certificates of indebtedness could have been sold yesterday without any trouble by Assistant Treasurer Baldwin, if he had been supplied with the collateral. From the time the subtreasury opened there were constant inquiries by persons who wanted to buy the new 3 per cent. certificates in denominations of all the way from \$50 to \$50,000.

There were five or six bids for \$50,000 worth of securities, a great many for \$500 and \$1,000, and several for \$10,000. Eight or ten were for \$25,000. Mr. Baldwin said they all were from individuals and that not more than one or two banks had asked for certificates.

Cincinnati, O., Nov. 21.—Subscriptions are pouring into the Cincinnati United States subtreasury for the new 3 per cent. certificates. Many subscribers are forwarding the actual cash.

WILLIAMS CRITICIZES ACTION OF CORTELYOU.

Technically Within the Law, But Not
The Intent of Congress.

Washington, Nov. 21.—"There is no doubt whatever that Secretary Cortelyou is technically within the law in issuing \$100,000,000 in certificates of indebtedness," said John Sharp Williams, Democratic leader of the House, yesterday. "Equally, there is no doubt whatever that Congress never intended the authority to do this should be exercised at such a time as this."

"Congress left the provision under which Mr. Cortelyou acted on the statute books because about the time of the Spanish war there were vague fear of a war with other powers, and that in such an event greenbacks would go to a discount. Hence the interest bearing certificates were authorized."

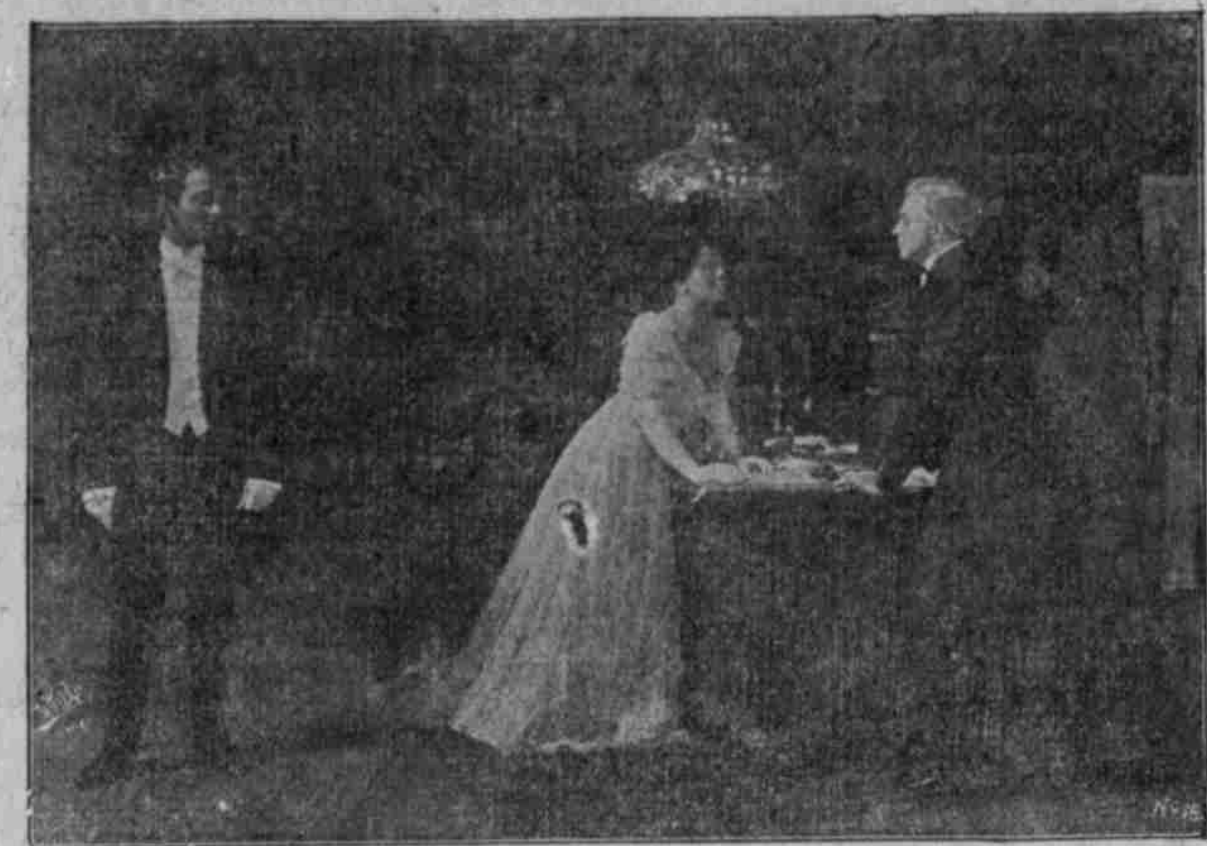
Mr. Williams made it plain he would oppose any asset currency plan which banks would be likely to regard as acceptable.

OFFICIALS OF BOKHARA ARE ROBBED OF \$60,000.

Thieves Are Captured, But The Money
Is Not Recovered.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 21.—A despatch from Bokhara, Central Asia, says that two officials of the Bokhara treasury were attacked in that city, mortally wounded, and robbed of \$60,000 yesterday.

The robbers were captured, but the money was not recovered.



SCENE IN ACT III IN "THE LION AND THE MOUSE," AT THE BARRE OPERA HOUSE, MONDAY, NOV. 25. TICKETS AT KENDRICK'S SATURDAY MORNING.

WHITE HAND AT WORK.

New Chicago Society Begins the Crusade
Against Black Hand.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—The first members of the Mano Bianca, or White Hand, started yesterday on their task of running down the suspected leaders of the Black Hand in Chicago. Twenty Italian peddlers, clerks and laborers—were enrolled in the secret list of the society by Stephen Malato, acting chief of police of the foes of the Black Hand. Three men have the names of the eleven Black Hand suspects and will keep them under surveillance.

It is probable that the Chicago society will be the main branch of a national movement to rid the country of the Italian and Sicilian blacksmilers who have been using the Black Hand symbol to terrify their victims. Letters and telegrams have been received from influential Italians in New York and other cities asking the society to take action against the Black Hand movement, which has been receiving for places as secret agents.

The White Hand police will be as secret as the bands it seeks to stamp out. From the many Italian societies in Chicago that have joined the White Hand movement, nearly 300 applications were received for places as secret agents.

CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN MAY SOON RETIRE FROM POLITICS

British Premier Going Abroad to Try
to Regain His Health.

London, Nov. 20.—Sir Thomas Barlow, physician to King Edward's household, made a lengthy examination of the premier, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, at Downing street yesterday, and an official announcement was subsequently issued to the effect that the patient's condition was satisfactory, but that in view of the approaching session of Parliament it was necessary that he should have some weeks' complete change and rest.

The premier, therefore, is going abroad almost immediately. The rumors of his possible retirement next year from the leadership of the Liberal party are revived.

"Yes, I guess that's the one. I don't know. It had something in it about me," she testified.

The letter was one written to the senator by Mrs. Minnie Adams.

Mrs. Bradley, continuing, said she went to her room and threw herself on the bed. She heard someone walking in the hall. It was Senator Brown, and she went a second time to his room.

"What did he say?" she was asked.

"He said: 'What are you doing here? I said: 'I came to see you. Why don't you carry out your promise?'"

"What did he do?"

"He rushed at me. I don't know what he said."

"What did you next do?"

"I didn't know anything until I heard a shot. That seemed to arouse me."

"What did he do?"

"He called for help."

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"He called for help."

PERIL OF DIVORCE.

Will Lead to Free Love, Unless Checked
Says Mrs. Deland.

Chicago, Nov. 21.—"Free love will be the ultimate fate of the United States if the present system of divorce is continued."

This was the prophecy given last night before the Twentieth Century club by Mrs. Margaret Deland of Boston, speaking on the topic, "The Change in the Feminine Ideal."

Mrs. Deland said that she was in favor of the segregation of vice and against the absolute abolition of the same. She said that the idea of large families is wrong and that quality should be sought in the rising generation rather than quantity.

Mrs. Deland insisted that the "new woman" is wrong in striving for universal suffrage, but above all she placed herself on record as opposing the scheme of divorce as in vogue in the United States today.

"Divorce," said Mrs. Deland, "has been insisted upon since the brute became man. It may, perhaps, be admitted, however, that an unhappily married man or woman, experiencing the nearest approach to hell likely to be undergone on earth."

"The divorce laws are aiming at free love under cover of exactly worded expressions regarding affinities."

WILL OF CHARLES T. BARNEY
LEAVES ALL TO THE WIDOW.

Document Names Real and Personal
Property as Each "Over \$10,000."

New York, Nov. 20.—The will of the late Charles T. Barney has been filed with the surrogate for probate. It is very short and leaves all to his wife, Lillie W. Barney.

The will gives the value of the estate as over \$10,000 in real estate, and a like amount in personal property.

The president has completed his message and sent it to the printer and has made specific recommendations for currency reform legislation therein.

It has been said that he would discuss the needs for legislation only, but it was given out yesterday on reliable authority that he had put a definite plan up to Congress. What his plan is is a secret that is being well guarded. The best information is that the president has not sanctioned asset or credit currency, but has advised a plan that will allow these bonds not government now accepted for deposits to be used to secure emergency circulation.

The president has counseled personally or by letter with leading senators and members of the House aside from cabinet members. Senator Allison and Senator Aldrich are among the senators with whom he has exchanged letters. Speaker Cannon has not been heard from, and there is reason to believe that the speaker is likely to oppose currency legislation.

The president will hold conferences with various members of the House and Senate before Congress meets.

WORKING HOURS REDUCED.

Further Curtailment Announced in New
England Industrial Centres.

Boston, Nov. 21.—Despatches from New England industrial centres show a further curtailment of working hours, due to the scarcity of currency and to a falling off in the demand for goods.

The principal industries affected are the woolen, rubber and shoe trades. A few of the cotton mills are curtailing production, but as yet the amount of machinery idle is inconsequential. Dry goods houses in New York and elsewhere are urging the mills to restrict their product, and it is said a definite plan of curtailment is under consideration. The Spencer woolen mills and Hugenot woolen mills of North Oxford, owned by the Thayer Woolen company, have shut down portions of their plants laying off several hundred hands.

The Hittick Carpet Yarn mills of Auburn has gone on a schedule of three days a week. They employ 150. The Nantuxit Textile mills of Bristol, R. I., has reduced the running time to forty-eight hours weekly, a reduction of twelve hours. A forty-four hour schedule has been adopted by the United Shurtliff company's factory at Fair Haven, Vt.

Pittsburg reports that the Boston & Maine railroad has decided to lay off one thousand men, of which four hundred are employed on the Fitchburg division. A despatch from Amesbury states that the Gray & Davis company, manufacturers of automobile lamps, the Atwood Manufacturing company and many other vehicle manufacturing concerns have reduced their working forces.

PRESIDENT HAS CURRENCY PLAN.

Specific Recommendations in His Mes-
sage, Which Is Now Finished.

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